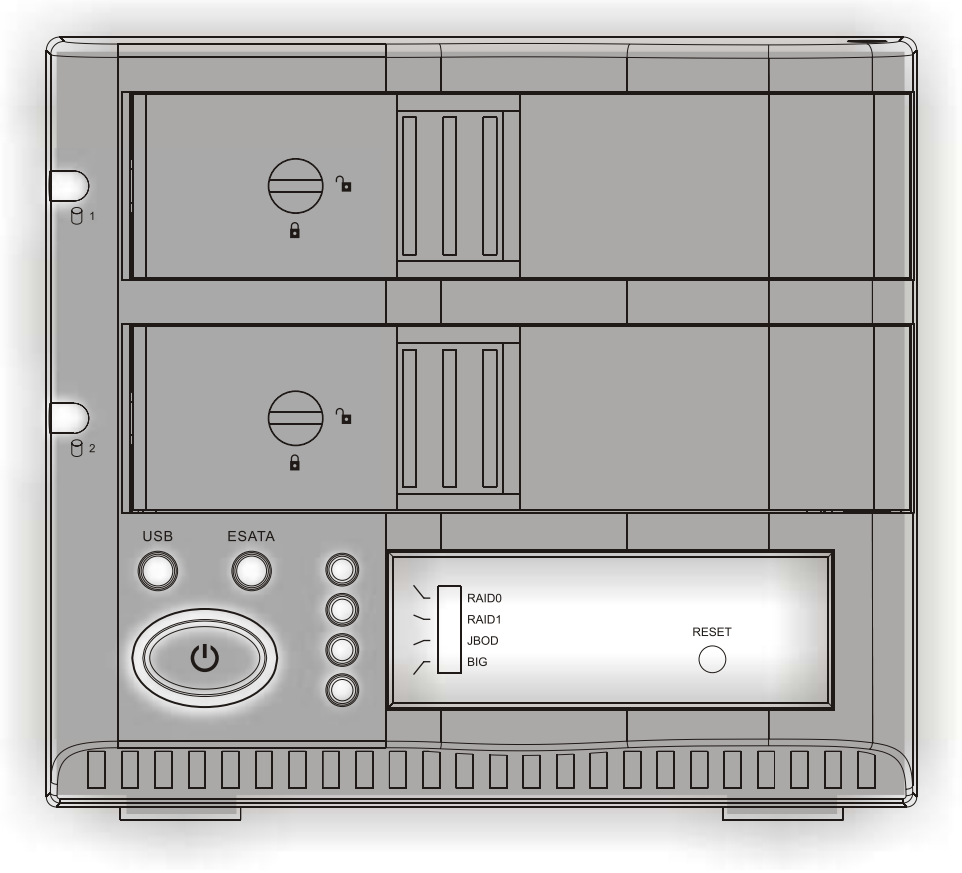
RAIDAGE®

Powered by iStarUSA® Group

v7Age220-SAU



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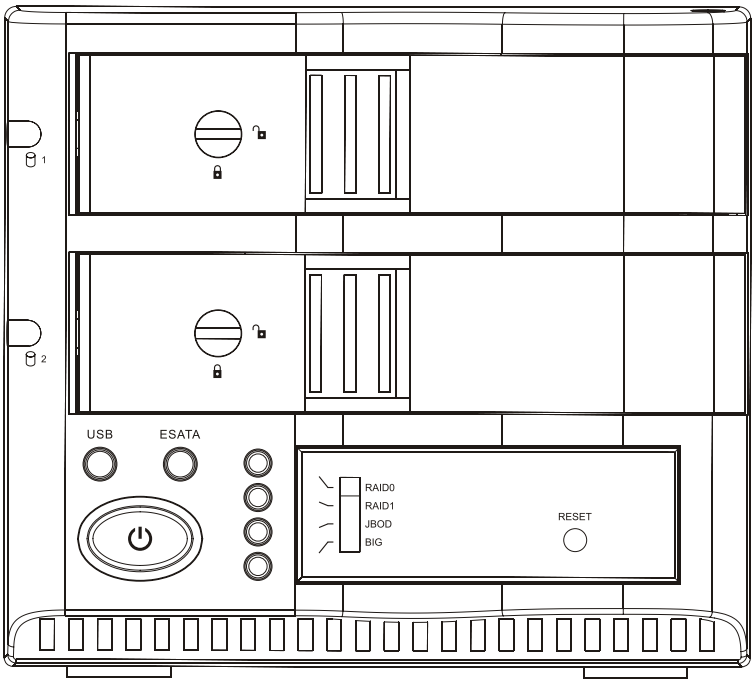
1. Product Introduction

SATA HDD× 2 TO USB 2.0/ESATA 3.0G interface.

Front



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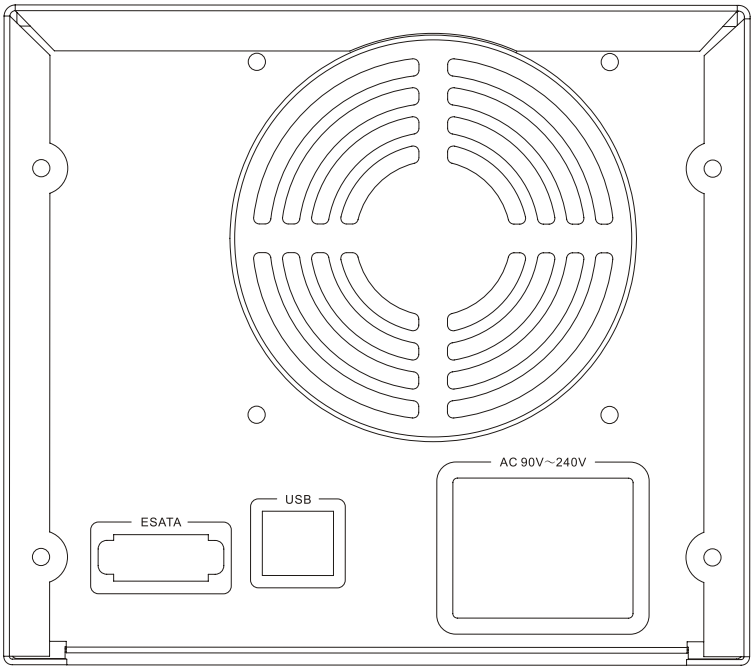
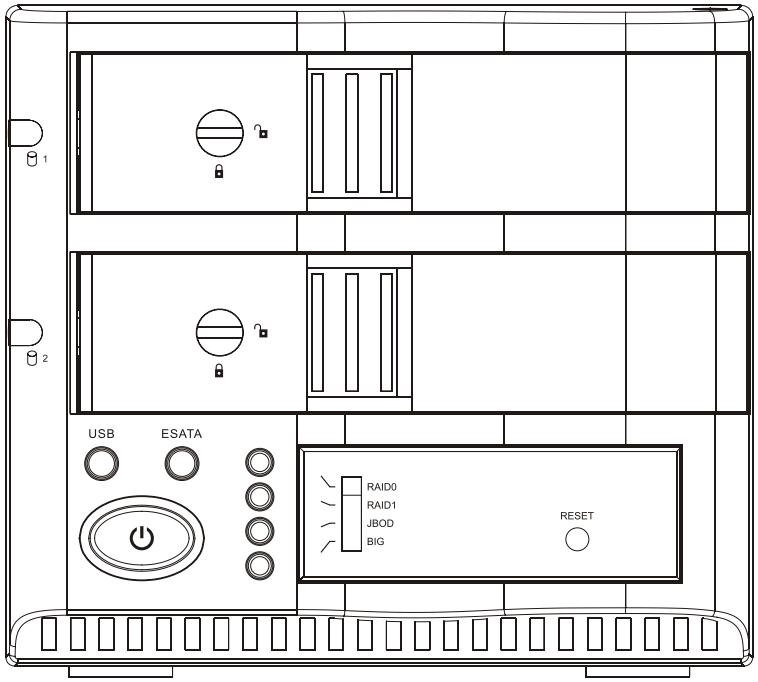
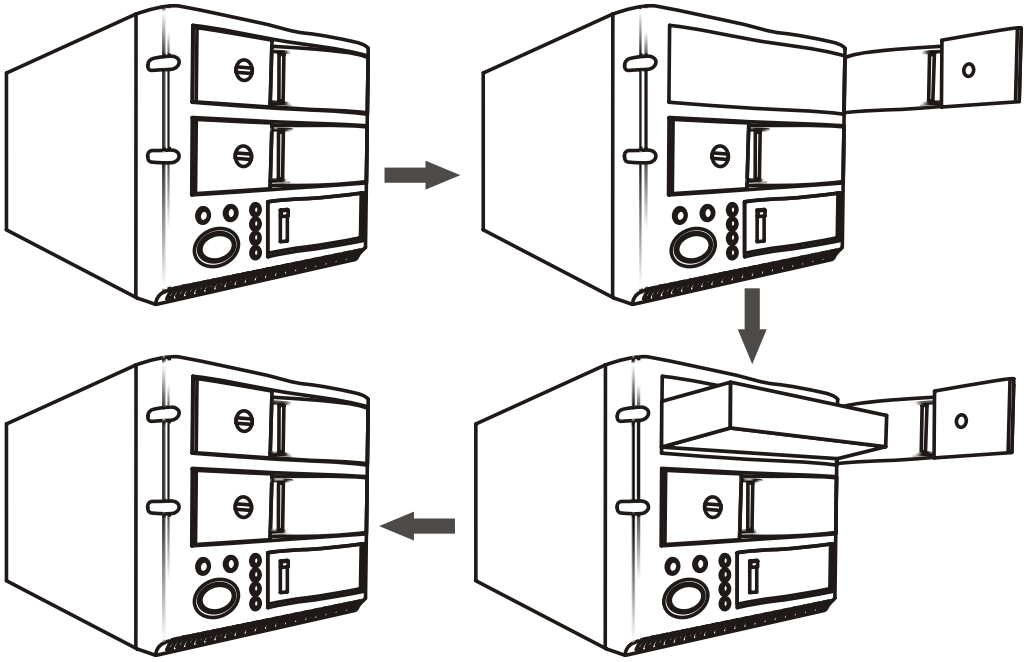


2. Operation

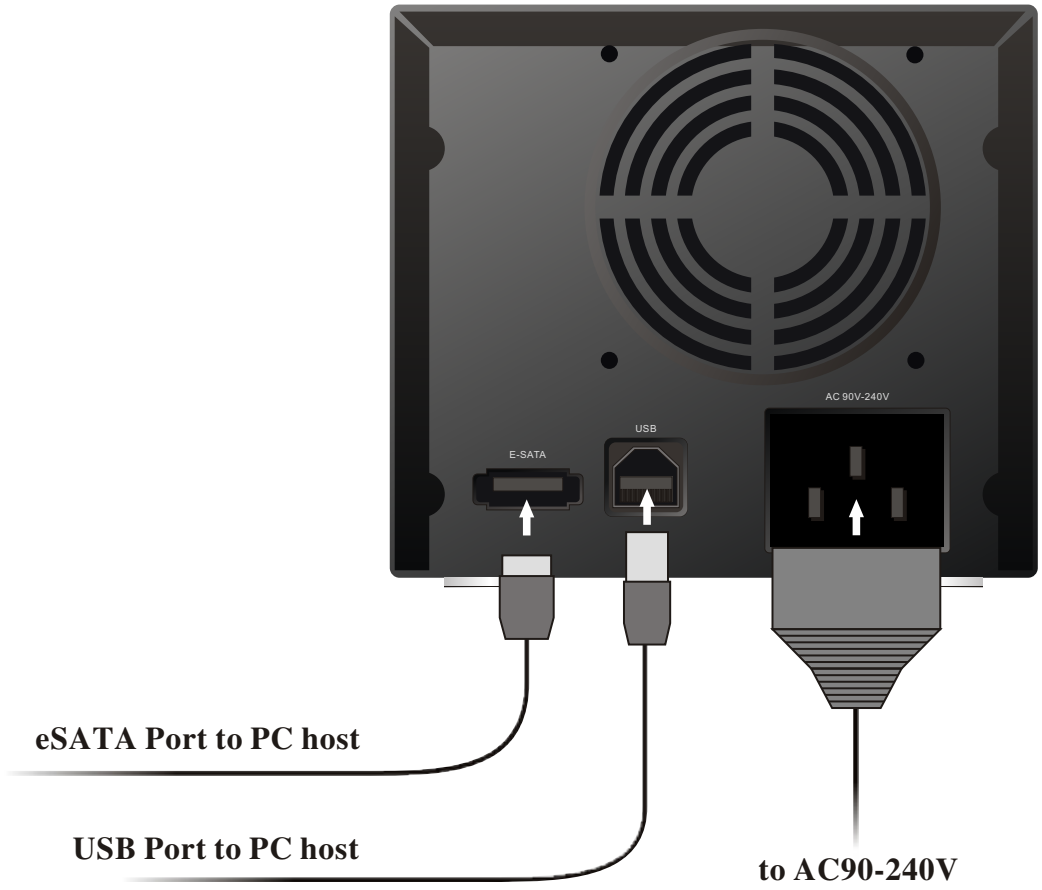


The Hard Disk Installation:
Sway from side to side the lock, and pull the doorknob to insert 1 or 2 hard disk. Close the doorknob and the installation will be completed (This step will be presented in terms of following graphs)



Note:
Sway from side to side the lock at the instructed point, which you could open the doorknob to install/ unload the hard disk. In contrast, when you sway from side to side the lock at the instructed point, you might not open it.

Connect to the computer host through USB or eSATA, and turn on the power
(Instruction will be presented in the following graph)



Connect to the computer host through USB or eSATA, and turn on the power.
(Instruction will be presented in the following graphs)

Turn on the switch of RAID0, LED would keep bright, and the host would be entering the RAID1 active status.
Turn on the switch of RAID1, RAID1 LED would keep bright, and the host would be entering the RAID1 active status.
Turn on the switch of JBOD, JBOD LED would keep bright, and the host would be entering the JBOD active status.
Turn on the switch of BIG, BIG LED would keep bright, the host would be entering the BIG active status.
Hard disk LED"/"sends blue light and has long-lasting lightening, which indicates the hard disk connection is correct.
Hard disk LED"/"sends the pink light and does not stop glittering, which indicates the hard disk performing wrong data transmission.
Hard disk LED"/"sends red light and does not stop glittering, which indicates the hard disk connecting error.
If you select the USB port connection to a computer host, USB LED will keep glittering during the data transmission.
If you select the eSATA port connection to a computer, eSATA LED will keep glittering during the data transmission.

LED condition:

Switch on power and insert two HD in terms of different working patterns.

PATTERN	Self-checking of HDD	Data transmission
RAID0	The HDD1and the HDD2 LED glitter by alternate blue & red lights. LED presents the blue light as self-checking finishing.	Under the data transmission: The HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter with purple light. LED presents blue lights when the data transmission finishing.
RAID1	The HDD1and the HDD2 LED glitter by alternate blue& red lights. LED presents the blue light as self-checking finishing.	Under the data transmission: The HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter with purple light. LED presents blue lights when the data transmission finishing.
JBOD	The HDD1and the HDD2 LED glitter by alternate blue& red lights. LED presents the blue light as self-checking finishing.	Under the data transmission condition: LED glitters with purple light while operating different HDD. The data transmission completes when LED sends blue light
BIG	The HDD1and the HDD2 LED glitter by alternate blue& red lights. LED presents the blue light as self-checking finishing.	Under the data transmission condition: The HDD1 and HDD2 LED glitters with purple light. The data transmission completes when LED presents the blue light.

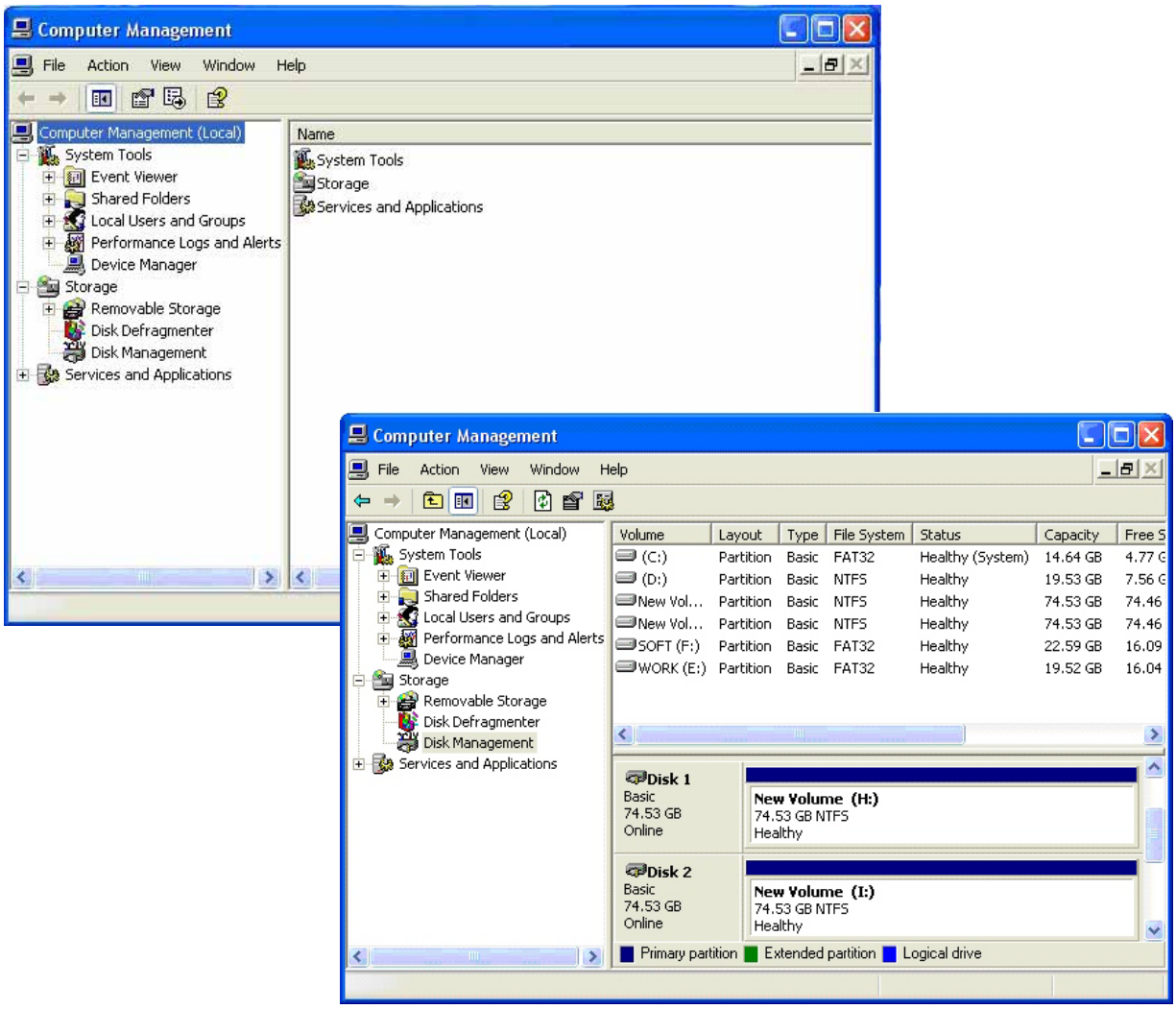
LED condition:

Switch on power and insert one or two HDs with either one of the HDs damaged under different working patterns. (HDD1 normal, and HDD2 is abnormal; HDD1 abnormal and HDD2 is normal.)

PATTERN	Self-checking of HDD	Data transmission
RAID0	The HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter by alternate blue & red lights. LED presents blue light when self-checking finishing. HDD2 LED continues lightening by alternate blue & blue lights.	Under the data transmission condition: The HDD1 LED glitters with purple light while the HDD2 LED glitters by alternate blue & red lights. HDD1 LED presents blue light and HDD2 LED continues lightening by alternate blues & red lights when data transmission finishing.
RAID1	The HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter by alternate blue & red lights. LED presents blue light when self-checking finishing. HDD2 LED continues lightening by alternate blue & blue lights.	Under the data transmission condition: The HDD1 LED glitters with purple light while the HDD2 LED glitters by alternate blue & red lights. HDD1 LED presents blue light and HDD2 LED continues lightening by alternate blues & red lights when data transmission finishing.
JBOD	The HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter by alternate blue & red lights. LED presents blue light when self-checking finishing. HDD2 LED continues lightening by alternate blue & blue lights.	Under the data transmission condition: The HDD1 LED glitters with purple light while the HDD2 LED glitters by alternate blue & red lights. HDD1 LED presents blue light and HDD2 LED continues lightening by alternate blues & red lights when data transmission finishing.
BIG	The HDD1 and the HDD2 LED glitter by alternate blue & red lights. LED presents blue light when self-checking finishing. HDD2 LED continues lightening by alternate blue & blue lights.	Under the data transmission condition: The HDD1 LED glitters with purple light while the HDD2 LED glitters by alternate blue & red lights. HDD1 LED presents blue light and HDD2 LED continues lightening by alternate blues & red lights when data transmission finishing.

Attention:
1. If you use two HDD simultaneously and discover that the LED1 or LED2 glittering by alternate blue & red lights for a long time. Please check and see whether the HDD has installed correctly or not.
2. If you use two HDD simultaneously, and the HDD is damaged under RAID0, JBOD, and BIG patterns. The data in the HDD would lose. Under the RAID1 pattern, you may consider to take out the damaged HDD and replace it with a formatted HDD. The 5744 software has the“ REBUILDING” function which can start recovering and return the losing data.

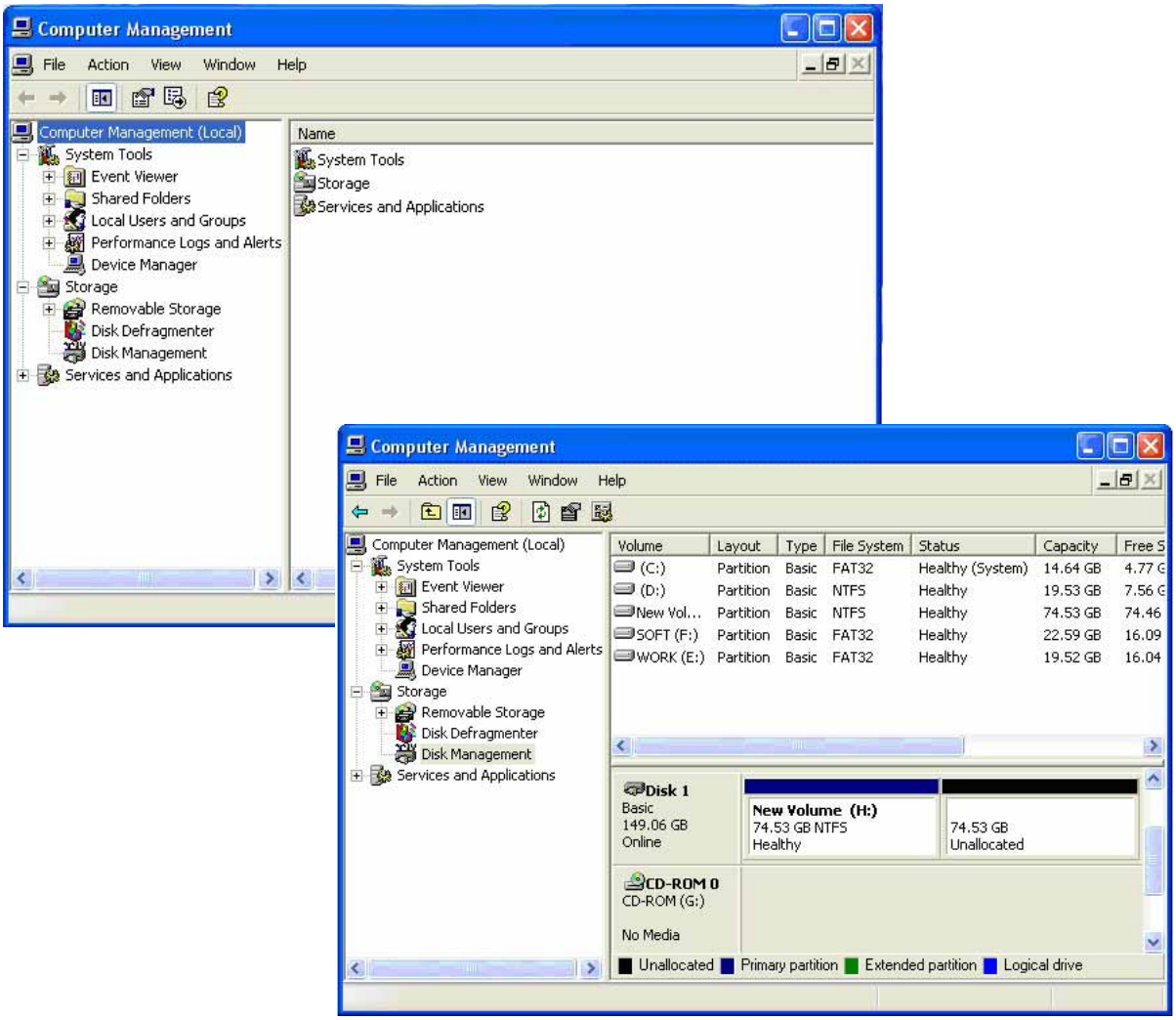
2.1 USB Interface
2.1.1 JBOD MODE
The two drives were connected to the products HDD1 and HDD2 Connector. USB&Power Cable were connected;
Opening the power switch, pulling MODE switch to **JBOD** and press **RESET** switch, after a few seconds, the computer will automatically capture USB devices and increased 2 drives(If not drive there, then the hard disk drive management will re-zoning which format),At the moment you can Operate the disk. Re-zoning which drives formatted as follows(All information will be eliminated when Format hard drives).
Click “**My Computer**”, right-clicking pop-up menu, click Options “**manage**”, pop-up computer management plan was pop-up as follow:



Click “**Disks Management**” plan:
Right pop-up The additional disks (H :) and the additional disks (I :)' menus, choose “**Delete disk segmentation**”.
Click “**Segmentation additional disks**”, followed by a clew to operate

2.1.2 BIG MODE

The two drives were connected to the products HDD1 and HDD2 Connector.
USB&Power Cable were connected;
Opening the power switch, pulling MODE switch to **BIG** and press **RESET** switch, after a few seconds, the computer will automatically capture USB devices.
Click “**My Computer**”, right-clicking pop-up menu, click Options “**manage**”, pop-up computer management plan was pop-up as follow:



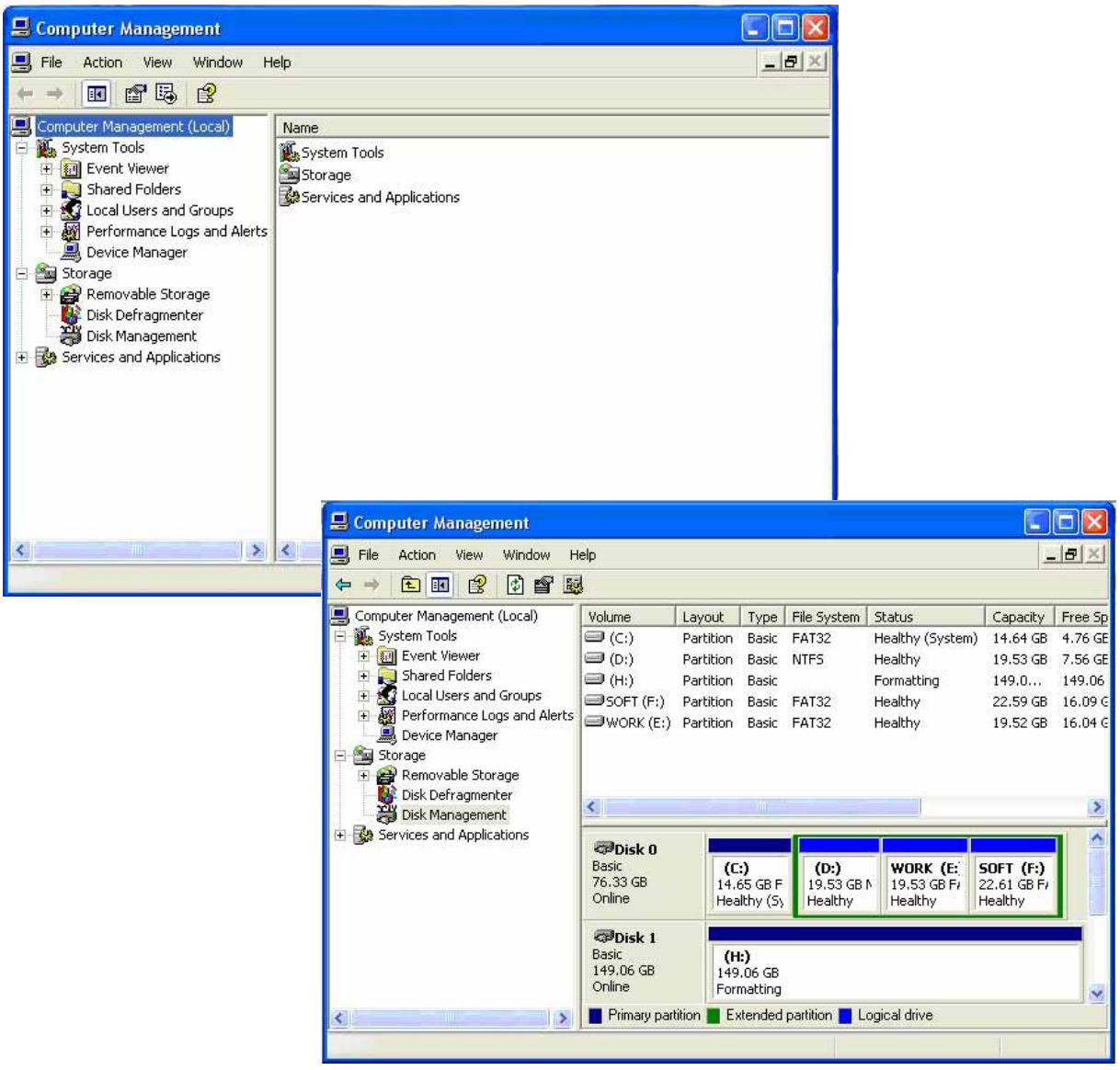
Click “**Disks Management**” plan:
Right pop-up the additional disks (**H** :)' menus, choose “**Delete disk segmentation**”.
Click “**Segmentation additional disks**”, followed by a clew to operate.

2.1.3 RAID0/FAST MODE

The two drives were connected to the products HDD1 and HDD2 Connector. USB&Power Cable were connected;

Opening the power switch, pulling MODE switch to **RAID0** and press **RESET** switch, after a few seconds, the computer will automatically capture USB devices and increased 1 drive(If not drive there, then the hard disk drive management will re-zoning which format),At the moment you can Operate the disk. Re-zoning which drives formatted as follows(All information will be eliminated when Format hard drives).

Click "**My Computer**", right-clicking pop-up menu, click Options "**manage**", pop-up computer management plan was pop-up as follow:



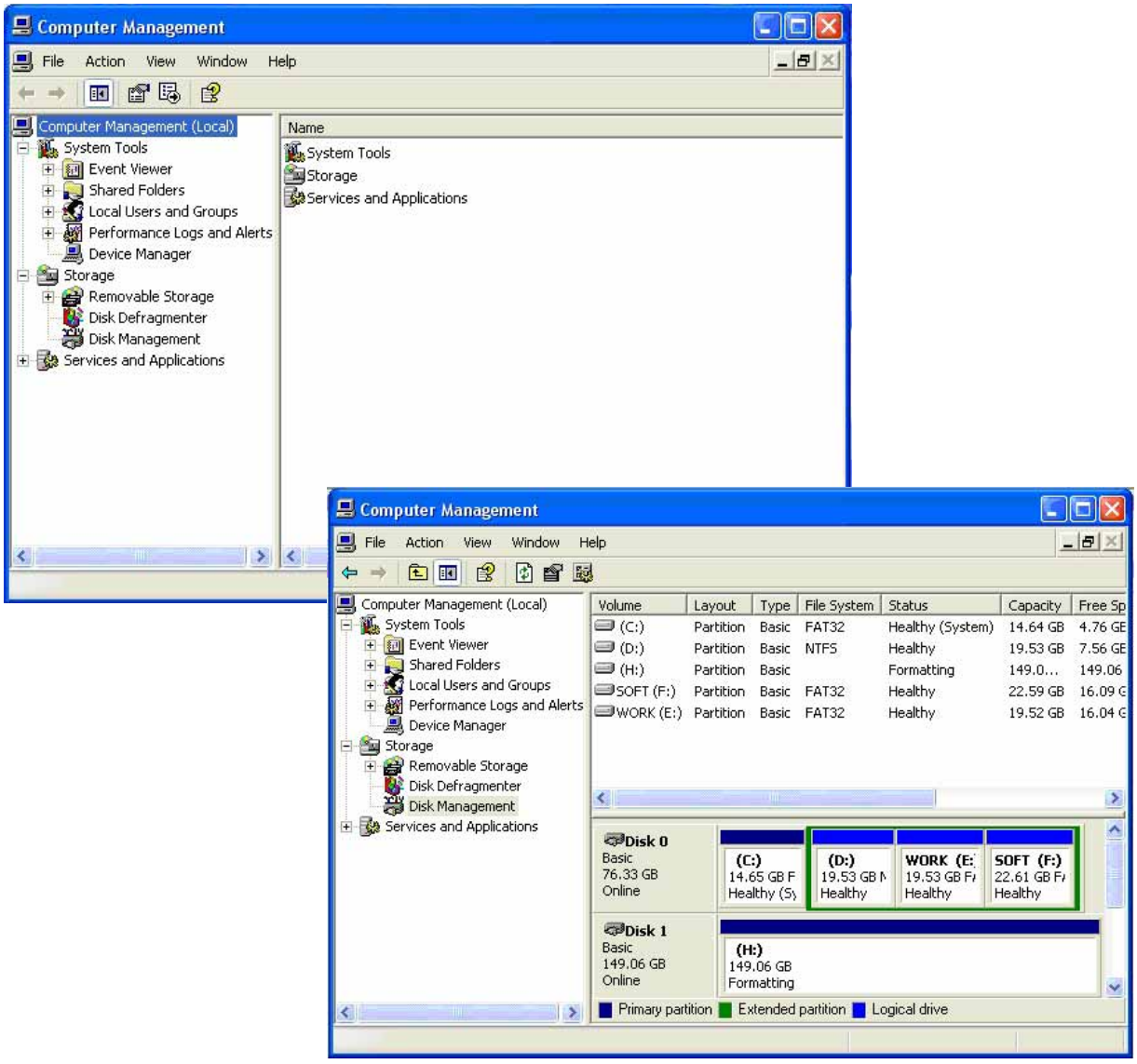
Click "**Disks Management**" plan:

Right pop-up the additional disks (**H** :)' menus, choose "**Delete disk segmentation**".

Click "**Segmentation additional disks**", followed by a clew to operate.

2.1.4 RAID1/SAFE

The two drives were connected to the products HDD1 and HDD2 Connector; USB&Power Cable were connected;
Opening the power switch, pulling MODE switch to **RAID1** and press **RESET** switch, after a few seconds, the computer will automatically capture USB devices and increased 2 drives(If not drive there, then the hard disk drive management will re-zoning which format),At the moment you can Operate the disk. Re-zoning which drives formatted as follows(All information will be eliminated when Format hard drives);
Click "**My Computer**", right-clicking pop-up menu, click Options "**manage**", pop-up computer management plan was pop-up as follow:



Click "**Disks Management" plan**:
Right pop-up The additional disks (**H** :) and the additional disks (F :)' menus, choose "**Delete Disk Segmentation**".
Click "**Segmentation additional disks**", followed by a clew to operate

2.1.5 Partitioning Volumes

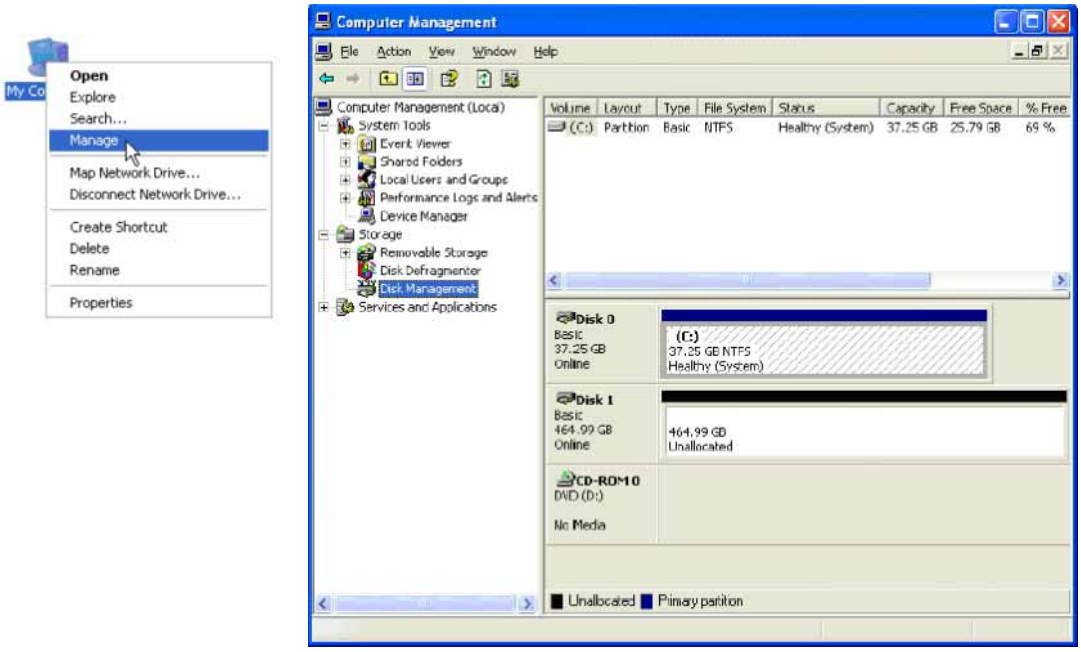
This section explains how to partition volumes after configuring them in the SteelVine Manager GUI. You must partition volumes for the host computer's operating system before you can store data on the volumes. Refer to the operating system's documentation for further guidance.

Partition a Volume

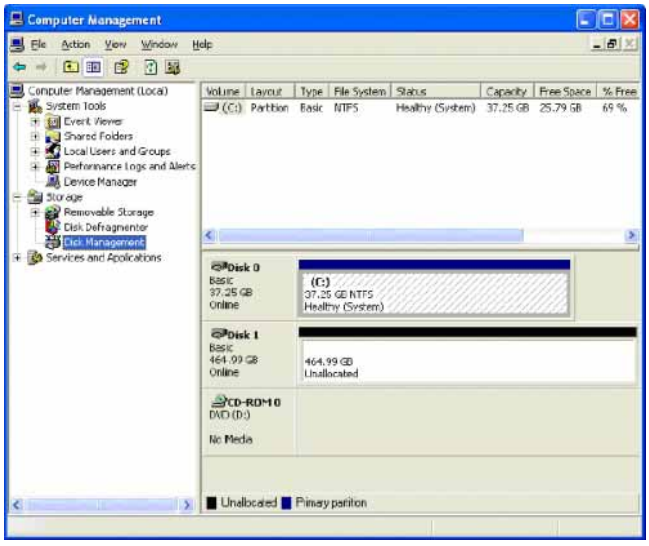
MS Windows

Important: Before reconfiguring a volume, back up your data and delete previously defined SteelVine Storage Reference Design partitions. If no hard disk drives are connected to the SteelVine Storage Processor, the SteelVine Processor device (the "**Not Initialized**" disk with no capacity allocated to it) will appear. Do not initialize or modify that device.

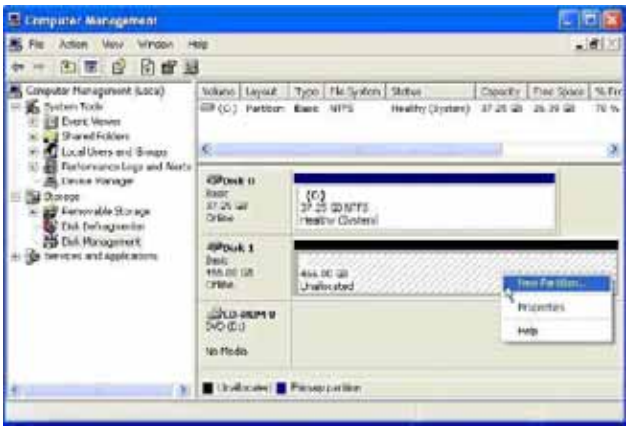
1. Right-click the **My Computer** icon on your desktop and select **Manage** from the pop-up window.



2. Select **Disk Management** under **Storage** to open the Windows Disk Manager.



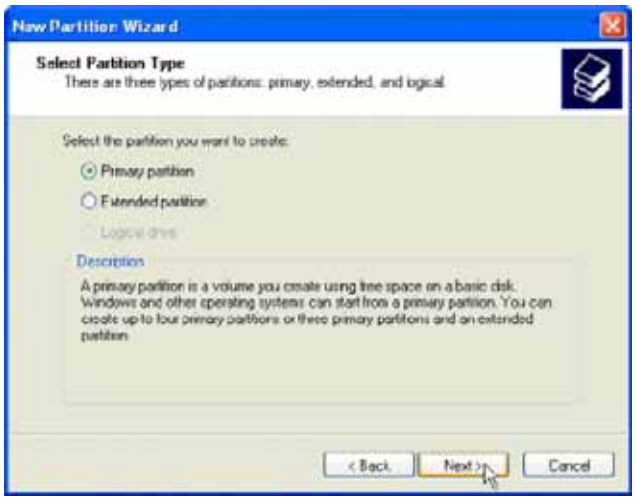
Every disk should appear with the word “**Basic**”, a size value that shows the available storage capacity, and a status of “**Online**”. Instead of Basic, a disk could appear **Unknown**, **Dynamic**, or **Not Initialized**.
If the disk appears as “**Unknown**”, right-click the disk icon and select **Write Signature**. A window opens with the selected disk (all Unknown disks may appear in this window). Make sure the box next to each disk is checked and click OK. The disk should now be marked as a **Basic** disk.
If a disk appears as “**Dynamic**”, right-click the disk icon, and select **Revert to Basic Disk**. Within a few seconds, the disk should be marked as a **Basic disk**.
If a disk is marked “**Not Initialized**”, right-click the disk icon and select Initialize Disk. An additional dialog box appears allowing you to select which disks to initialize. Uncheck the SteelVine Processor Disk item and click **OK**. Within a few seconds, the selected disk(s) should be marked as a **Basic** disk.
3. Right-click the configured disk's unallocated space and select **New Partition**. If the New Partition option is not available, select the disk and initialize it first. To do this, right-click on the disk item and select "**Initialize Disk**".



4. Click **Next** to start the Partition Wizard.

New Partition Wizard
Welcome to the New Partition Wizard
This wizard helps you create a partition on a basic disk.
A basic disk is a physical disk that contains primary partitions, extended partitions, and logical drives. You can use any version of Windows or MS-DOS to gain access to partitions on basic disks.
To continue, click Next.
< Back
Next >
Cancel

5. Select the Primary or Extended option and click **Next**.


New Partition Wizard
Select Partition Type
There are three types of partitions: primary, extended, and logical.
Select the partition you want to create:
Primary partition
Extended partition
Logical drive
Description
A primary partition is a volume you create using free space on a basic disk. Windows and other operating systems can start from a primary partition. You can create up to four primary partitions or three primary partitions and an extended partition.
< Back
Next >
Cancel

6. Specify the partition size. By default, the partition occupies the entire volume. Click **Next**.

New Partition Wizard
Specify Partition Size
Choose a partition size that is between the maximum and minimum sizes.
Maximum disk space in megabytes (MB): 476153
Minimum disk space in MB: 8
Partition size in MB: 476153
< Back
Next >
Cancel

7. Assign a drive letter or mount path and click **Next**.

New Partition Wizard
Assign Drive Letter or Path
For easier access, you can assign a drive letter or drive path to your partition.
Assign the following drive letter: E
Mount in the following empty NTFS folder:
Browse...
Do not assign a drive letter or drive path
< Back
Next >
Cancel

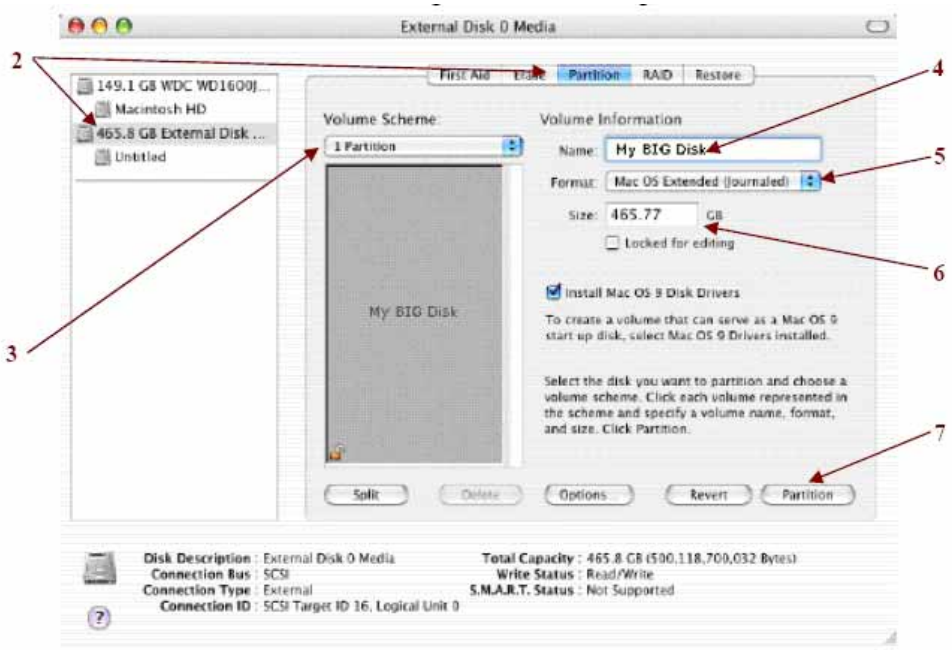
8. Name and format the partition and click **Next**.
9. Review the file system settings and click **Finish** to create the logical partition.

Mac OS X

Important: Before reconfiguring a volume, back up your data and drag the old drive to the trash to un-mount previously defined SteelVine Storage Reference Design partition. If no hard drives are connected to the Storage Appliance, the SteelVine Processor disk (8.0 GB Config Disk Media) will appear. Do not remove or modify that partition. After you configure and partition the new volumes, restore the backed-up data to the new configuration.

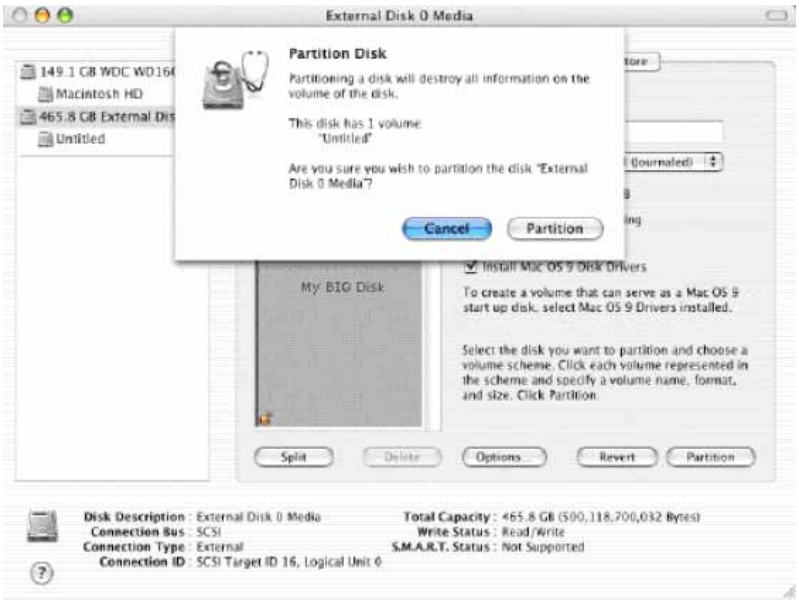
1. Launch **Disk Utility** from the **Application** > **Utilities** folder.

2. Select a configured disk and click the Partition tab. This procedure illustrates the **BIG** Storage Policy configuration, which concatenates the capacity of all hard drives connected to the SteelVine Storage Reference Design.



3. Select 1 **Partition** from the **Volume Scheme** drop-down list.
4. Enter a name for the volume in the **Name** field (such as “My BIG disk”.)

5. Select **Mac OS Extended (journaled)** from the Format drop-down list.
6. Specify the size of the partition in the **Size** field.
7. Click the **Partition** button.
8. Click **Partition** to acknowledge the warning.


External Disk 0 Media
Partition Disk
Partitioning a disk will destroy all information on the volume of the disk.
This disk has 1 volume:
"Untitled"
Are you sure you wish to partition the disk "External Disk 0 Media"?
Cancel
Partition
149.1 GB WDC WD16
Macintosh HD
465.8 GB External Dis
Untitled
My BIG Disk
Install Mac OS 9 Disk Drivers
To create a volume that can serve as a Mac OS 9 start up disk, select Mac OS 9 Drivers installed.
Select the disk you want to partition and choose a volume scheme. Click each volume represented in the scheme and specify a volume name, format, and size. Click Partition.
Split
Delete
Options
Revert
Partition
Disk Description : External Disk 0 Media
Connection Bus : SCSI
Connection Type : External
Connection ID : SCSI Target ID 16, Logical Unit 0
Total Capacity : 465.8 GB (500,118,700,032 Bytes)
Write Status : Read/Write
S.M.A.R.T. Status : Not Supported

Disk Utility mounts the created partition and represents it with an icon on the desktop. The icon is labeled with the partition name.

2.2 eSATA interface
the methods of operation with the USB interface.

3. NOTE :
1. If this product in the first use or changed after MODE (**BIG, JBOD, RAID0/FAST, RAID1/SAFE**), we must press the RESET button, the hard drive management, re-zoning which formatted before use. (All information will be eliminated when Format hard drives)
2. When the change MODE (BIG, JBOD, RAID0/FAST, RAID1/SAFE) use, the machine must press the button after the RESET hand and can distinguish the change MODE (BIG, JBOD, RAID0/FAST, RAID1/SAFE.)
3. If you require faster speed of data reading and writing
data of reading and written speed, RAID0/FAST MODE will be suggested to use.
4. If you require having higher data security, RAID1/ SAFE MODE will be suggested to use.
5. If you require having a bigger hard disk capacity, BIG MODE will be suggested to use.

4. Features
4.1 High speed exterinal storage solution,USB2.0 480Mb/s,ESATA 3.0Gb/s.
SATA Features
The 1328-SIL5744 provides the following Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA) features:
Automatic negotiation between SATA I (1.5Gbps) and SATA II (3.0 Gbps)
Serial ATA 2.5 specification compliance (Gen2m)
Serial ATA Port Multiplier 1.1 specification compliance
For detailed information about SATA technology, refer to the following

specifications online:
Serial ATA: High Speed Serialized AT Attachment, Revision 1.0a
Serial ATA II: Extensions to Serial ATA 1.0a, Revision 1.1
Serial ATA II: Port Multiplier, Revision 1.1
The Serial ATA web site is http://www.serialata.org/.

USB Features
The 1328-SIL5744 provides the following Universal Serial Bus (USB) features:
USB 1.0 and USB 2.0 specification compliance
For detailed information about USB technology, refer to the following specifications online:
Universal Serial Bus Specification, Revision 1.1
Universal Serial Bus Specification, Revision 2.0
The USB Organization web site is http://www.usb.org/

4.2 Seriel ATA HDD
Populated with two l Serial ATA (SATA) hard disk drives (HDDs), each SteelVine Storage Reference Design Storage Appliance can manage as much as 2,000 gigabytes (i.e., 2 terabytes) of data, depending on the capacity of the hard disk drives that are installed. By combining multiple SteelVine Storage Reference Designs in a daisy-chained hierarchy structure, you can increase the total storage capacity of your system.

4.3. Four Working Mode
（BIG，JBOD,RAID0/FAST,RAID1/SAFE）
You can configure the 1328-SIL5744 to use any of the following Storage Policies to map the appliance's physical hard drives to virtual drives that are visible to the host computer. The virtual drives are called volumes in the GUI. The host operating system treats each volume as if it were a single physical drive. This virtualization allows you to overcome restrictions that are imposed by physical hard drives, such as speed, storage capacity or data storage reliability.
BIG
The BIG storage policy concatenates a series of physical hard drives as a single large volume; resulting in a seamless expansion of virtual volumes beyond the physical limitations of singularly connected hard drives. SteelVine BIG storage policy delivers maximum storage space without a single large capacity and costly hard drive.
Hard drive A and B are concatenated into a single virtual volume in the Figure below with a storage capacity that is equal to the sum of each of the physical hard drives A and B.

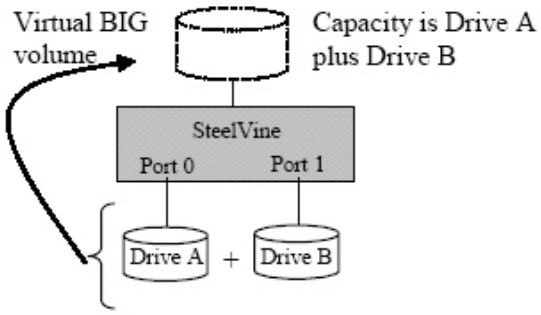


Figure 2 - BIG storage policy sample configuration

It is also possible to create a BIG volume using only a single hard disk drive connected to Port 0, and then increase the storage capacity of the volume later by adding another hard disk drive to Port 1 and pressing the Mode Change push-button. The new disk blocks of Port 1 will be concatenated to the end of the disk blocks of Port 0, and any data that is stored on the existing BIG volume will be preserved. However, it is not possible to expand an existing BIG volume by adding another hard disk drive to Port 0 and still preserve any existing data on that volume.

JBOD

The JBOD (Just a Bunch of Disks) storage policy enables each hard drive to be seen separately as one drive. When using a SATA host controller, JBOD should only be used if the SATA host controller provides Port Multiplier (PM) support. If a host is not PM-aware, only a single drive is presented (drive 0). No such limitation if using a USB host connection. JBOD storage policy is available in the SteelVine Manager for a standalone (non-cascaded) Storage Processor or the top-level node of a cascaded configuration, but not for subordinate nodes. Even though you can use the switch to select JBOD mode. In a JBOD configuration, the SteelVine Storage Reference Design directly exposes each physical drive.

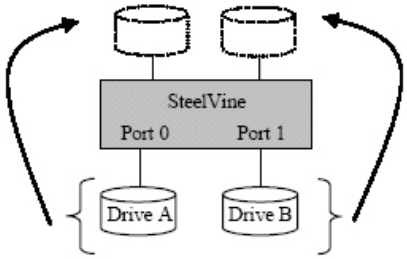


Figure 3 - JBOD storage policy sample configuration

FAST(RAID0)

The FAST storage policy distributes access across all hard disks, also called striping (equivalent to RAID 0). FAST presents the best data speed but no data redundancy. FAST storage policy accelerates hard disk operating speed by using many disks in parallel. Hard drive data segments are written to different disks simultaneously which increases performance while sacrificing data redundancy. To implement the FAST storage policy, the SteelVine Storage Processor creates a single virtual volume that is striped across both hard drives, with a storage capacity that is equal to the sum of both hard disk drives.

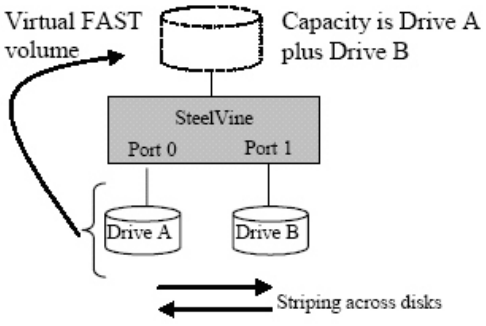


Figure 4 - FAST storage policy sample configuration

SAFE(RAID1)
The SAFE storage policy stores all data in duplicate on separate drives to protect against data loss due to drive failure. One drive mirrors the other at all times, equivalent to RAID 1. Every write operation goes to both drives. SAFE provides the highest level of data protection for critical data that you cannot afford to lose if a hard drive fails, but halves the amount of storage capacity because all data must be stored twice. The resulting storage capacity of the virtual SAFE volume will be equivalent to the size of one hard drive (if both drives are the same) or the smaller of the two drives (if they are different).
If one drive fails, the SAFE volume is still usable, but it is in a vulnerable state because its mirrored hard drive is inaccessible. When the offline drive comes back online, the appliance begins a rebuild process immediately to restore data redundancy. A message box appears in the GUI to notify you that a rebuild is in progress.
Although the volume remains available during the rebuild process, the volume is susceptible to data loss through damage to the remaining drive until redundancy is restored at the end of the rebuild and verification process. Host access takes precedence over the rebuild process. If you continue to use the SAFE volume during the rebuild, the rebuild process will take a longer time to complete, and the host data transfer performance will also be affected.

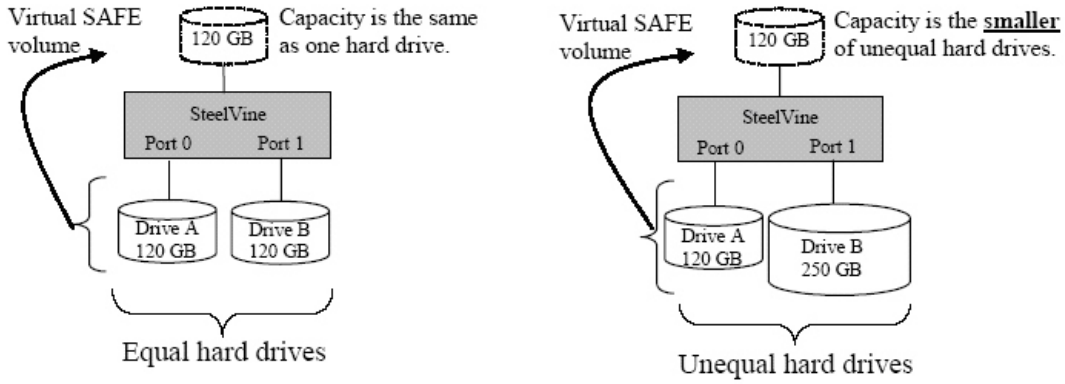


Figure 5 - SAFE storage policy sample configuration

4.4 Support system Windows 98SE/ME/2000/XP& Mac os 9.0 or above version

4.4.1 System Expansion for Windows

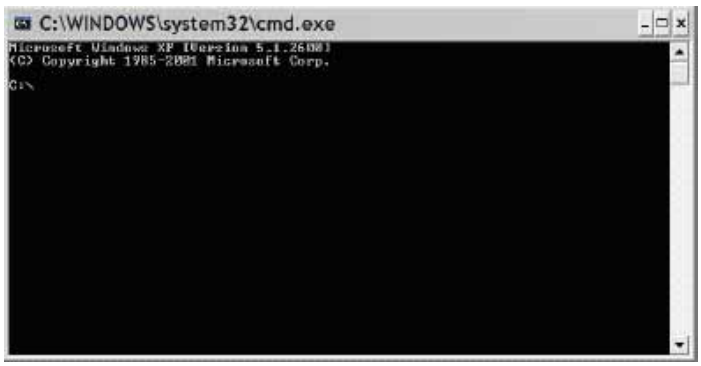
Overview
This appendix describes the procedures needed with Microsoft Windows for expanding file systems that have been created on volumes that have increased in size, while preserving all of your existing data. After you have added more hard disk drives to increase the storage capacity of a BIG volume, you must use the supplemental procedure described below to allow the expanded capacity to be recognized by the Windows file system.
A command-line utility named "Disk part. exe" ("Disk Partition") enables you to manage hard disk partitions and volumes. This utility is included as part of Windows XP Professional Edition, Windows 2003 Server and Windows Vista. For Windows 2000 or Windows XP Home Edition, you must download the "disk part" utility from Microsoft's website.
Additional third-party products (such as Norton Partition Magic) are available to

Perform similar volume management activities, but those products are very sophisticated and are not included in this manual.

Procedure

Before you can use DiskPart.exe commands on a hard drive disk partition/volume, you must first list and then select the partition/volume to extend their capacity to match the virtual hard drives created in the SteelVine Manager GUI.

1. Open a command prompt window by clicking Start --Run, then entering "cmd"



2. At a command prompt, type diskpart.

```
C:\>diskpart

Microsoft DiskPart version 5.1.3565

Copyright (C) 1999-2003 Microsoft Corporation.
On computer: CYPRESSGC

DISKPART> _
```

3. Type list volume to display the existing volumes on the computer.

```
DISKPART> list volume

  Volume ###  Ltr  Label        Fs     Type        Size     Status     Info
  ----------  ---  -----------  -----  ----------  -------  ---------  --------
  Volume 0     D                       DVD-ROM         0 B
  Volume 1     C                NTFS   Partition     37 GB  Healthy    System
  Volume 2     E   My BIG Disk  NTFS   Partition    153 GB  Healthy
```

4. Type select volume <volume_number> where “<volume_number>” is number of the volume that you want to extend. In this case that will be “2”.

```
DISKPART> select volume 2

Volume 2 is the selected volume.
```

5. Type extend

```
DISKPART> extend

DiskPart successfully extended the volume.
```

6. Type exit to quit Diskpart.exe

```
DISKPART> exit

Leaving DiskPart...
```

The volume size will be updated to reflect the expanded physical storage capacity while maintaining all of the existing data that is stored on the volume.

The result of extending the hard disk partition/volume is illustrated below.
Before extend:

2. At a command prompt, type diskpart.

Note: Before the hard drive partition/volume has been extended the “152.67GB Unallocated” was not accessible for data usage. After using the disk part utility to extend the hard drive partition/volume capacity, the Windows host side matches the virtual hard drive partition/volume created in the SteelVine Manager

4.4.2 System Expansion for Macintosh

Overview

This appendix describes the procedures needed with Apple Mac OS X for expanding file systems that have been created on volumes that have increased in size, while preserving all of your existing data. After you have added more hard disk drives to increase the storage capacity of a BIG volume, you must use the supplemental procedure described below to allow the expanded capacity to be recognized by Mac OS X.

The following example illustrates a hard disk growing from a JBOD to a BIG Storage Policy.

A software tool named VolumeWorks from SubrosaSoft (available from http://www.subrosasoft.com/OSXSoftware/index.php?main_page=product_info&products_id=6) can be used to grow the partition that was created in JBOD Storage Policy to a BIG Storage Policy disk.

SubrosaSoft VolumeWorks easily organizes your hard drive by creating, resizing, copying your partitions on a Mac OS X (10.3 or higher) system.

There are other third-party products are available to perform similar volume management activities, but those products are very sophisticated and are not described in this manual.

Procedure

Growing partition/volume with VolumeWorks:

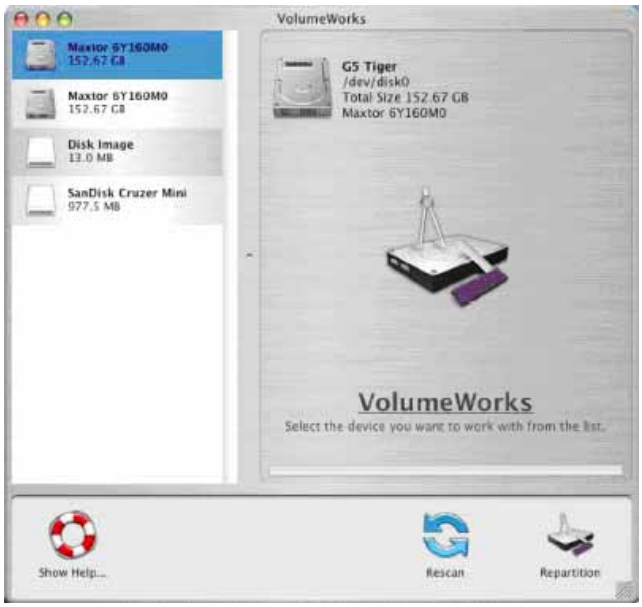
Limitations of Resize/Move

VolumeWorks can only resize HFS+ partitions

The second drive when growing from JBOD to BIG must not have any partition information on it. It must be a raw disk with no data of any kind.

To extend a volume, follow these steps:

1. Start VolumeWorks
2. Click on the volume that you want to extend, then click on Repartition button on the bottom.



3. Now click on the Resize button on the bottom
4. Now move the slider all the way to the right within the Resize dialog box. (Maximum resize)
Once you click on Start, it will execute the volume resize request.
The new storage capacity will be added to the existing drive while maintaining the data on the volume.

4.4.3 System Expansion for Linux

Overview

This appendix describes the procedures needed with Linux for expanding file systems that have been created on volumes that have increased in size, while preserving all of your existing data. After you have added more hard disk drives to increase the storage capacity of a BIG volume, you must use the supplemental procedure described below to allow the expanded capacity to be recognized by Linux.
The following example illustrates a hard disk growing from a JBOD to a BIG Storage Policy.
A software tool named GNU Parted (available from http://www.gnu.org/software/parted/parted.html) can be used to grow the

Partition that was created in JBOD Storage Policy to a BIG Storage Policy disk. GNU Parted easily organizes your hard drive by creating, resizing, copying your partitions on a Linux system.
There are other third-party products are available to perform similar volume management activities, but those products are very sophisticated and are not included in this manual.

Procedure
Growing partition/volume with GNU Parted:
To extend a volume, follow these steps:
1. Start parted by typing parted /dev/hdc. (where /dev/hdc is the device path of the hard disk for the system) This will bring up the parted console indicated by the parted prompt.
parted /dev/hdc (parted)
2. Type print within the parted console to bring up the volume and disk information.
(parted) print Disk geometry for /dev/hdc: 0.000-800000.000 megabytes Disk label type: msdos Minor Start End Type Filesystem Flags 1 0.063 400000.000 primary ext2
3. Use the resize command extend the size of volume 1 listed above.
(parted) resize 1 0.063 400000
4. Type print to verify the resize of volume 1.
(parted) print Disk geometry for /dev/hdc: 0.000-800000.000 megabytes Disk label type: msdos Minor Start End Type Filesystem Flags 1 0.063 800000.000 primary ext2
The new space should be added to the existing drive while maintaining the data on the volume.
Before resize:
(parted) print Disk geometry for /dev/hdc: 0.000-800000.000 megabytes Disk label type: msdos Minor Start End Type Filesystem Flags 1 0.063 400000.000 primary ext2
After resize:
(parted) print Disk geometry for /dev/hdc: 0.000-800000.000 megabytes Disk label type: msdos Minor Start End Type Filesystem Flags 1 0.063 800000.000 primary ext2

5. Package contents
User manual*1
AC Cable*1
USB Cable*1
ESATA 1M Cable*1